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William Inghenhouss 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 8th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Louve Suicides at Chikamasa first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work became immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arhimetika Horvatzka by Mihajil Silobod Božič 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile; or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Style by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radichshch 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St. John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St. Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1766: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed " Volkser, Sercey. Concise History of Imperial Russia." ~ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ~ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822549-5. OCLC 185538303. ~ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ~ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ~ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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Harper Encyclopædia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S., and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of continental Europe: 1780-1810 (1973) online, note there are two different books with identical titles and slightly different titles. The coverage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S., and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) [20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500]List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links) edit) GotHs (links) edit) Industrial espionage (links) edit) Romania (links) edit) 20th century (links) edit) 15th century (links) edit) 16th century (links) edit) 17th century (links) edit) 1870s (links) edit) 1624 (links) edit) 1626 (links) edit) 1642 (links) edit) 1661 (links) edit) 1756 (links) edit) 1791 (links) edit) 1608 (links) edit) 1818 (links) edit) 1743 (links) edit) 1826 (links) edit) 1828 (links) edit) 14th century (links) edit) 1860s (links) edit) 1788 (links) edit) 1st century (links) edit) 13th century (links) edit) 1787 (links) edit) 1863 (links) edit) 4th century (links) edit) 12th century (links) edit) 11th century (links) edit) 1859 (links) edit) 1900 (links) edit) 1848 (links) edit) 1866 (links) edit) 1896 (links) edit) 1895 (links) edit) 1861 (links) edit) 1618 (links) edit) 1648 (links) edit) 1623 (links) edit) 1662 (links) edit) 1640s (links) edit) 1770s (links) edit) 1780s (links) edit) 1789 (links) edit) 1782 (links) edit) 1840 (links) edit) 1840s (links) edit) 1883 (links) edit) 1800s (decade) (links) edit) 1801 (links) edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) [20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500] Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th century" Home | Category: The Gospels and Early Christian Texts NAG HAMMADI MANUSCRIPTS Gnostic Dog Hammadi Dialogue of the Savior Many early Christian texts that remain with us today are Nag Hammadi manuscripts, a trove of ancient papyrus books found in the village of Nag Hammadi in Upper Egypt in 1945. Written in Coptic, the manuscripts consisted of 13 codexes (ancient books with pages) with 52 texts that were stored in a heavy waist-high clay jar and may have been stored there by monks from the nearby monasteries of St. Pachomius. Some regard the Nag Hammadi manuscripts to be as important as the Dead Sea Scrolls. The 52 texts found there include previously unknown Gnostic gospels, epistles, apocalypses and other religious writings held sacred to early Christian groups. They had titles like "The Secret Book of James", "The Apocalypse of Peter", "The Gospel of Philip" and "The Gospel of Thomas". Most were dated to the A.D. 4th century but are likely translations of Greek originals that dated back to as early as the A.D.1st century. Initially the Nag Hammadi texts were of only interest to religious scholars, many of whom dismissed them as offering few new insights into the historical Jesus. But in recent years they have been reexamined and are now regarded as important materials to understanding the development of Christianity. The Nag Hammadi manuscripts were found by an Arab peasant named Muhammed Ali al-Samman while collecting dung as fertilizer for his fields. He took the texts home and tossed them in his courtyard used by his animals. Before they made their way to antiques dealers and scholars some pages were used to light stoves and others were barded for cigarettes. See Separate Articles: GNOSTIC BELIEFS AND TEXTS factsanddetails.com and APOCRYPHA FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT europe.factsanddetails.com Websites and Resources: Early Christianity: PBS Frontline, From Jesus to Christ, The First Christians pbs.org; Elaine Pagels website elaine-pagels.com; Sacred Texts website sacred-texts.com; Gnostic Society Library gnostic.org; Guide to Early Church Writing earlychristianwritings.com ; Internet Ancient History Sourcebook: Christian Origins sourcebooks.fordham.edu ; Christianity BBC on Christianity bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity; Candida Moss at the Daily Beast Daily Beast Christian Answers christiananswers.net ; Christian Classics Ethereal Library www.ccel.org; Bible Bible Gateway and the New International Version (NIV) of the Bible biblegateway.com; King James Version of the Bible Gutenberg.org/ebooks; Bible History Online bible-history.com; Biblical Archaeology Society biblicalarchaeology.com RECOMMENDED BOOKS: "The Nag Hammadi Scriptures: Translations of Sacred Gnostic Texts" by Marvin W. Meyer, Elaine H. Pagels, et al. Amazon.com. "The Gnostic Gospels" by Elaine Pagels, Lorna Raver, et al. Amazon.com. "The Gnostics" by Jacques Lacarrière Amazon.com. ~ "Beyond Belief: The Secret Gospel of Thomas" by Elaine Pagels Amazon.com; ~ "Lost Scriptures: Books that Did Not Make It Into the New Testament" by Bart D. Ehrman Amazon.com.; ~ "The New Testament Apocrypha" by M R James Amazon.com.; ~ "The Apocryphal Gospels" by Simon Gathercole (Penguin Classics) Amazon.com.; ~ "The Gnostic Discoveries: The Impact of the Nag Hammadi Library" by Marvin W. 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